AOAP ARMY OIL ANALYSIS PROGRAM

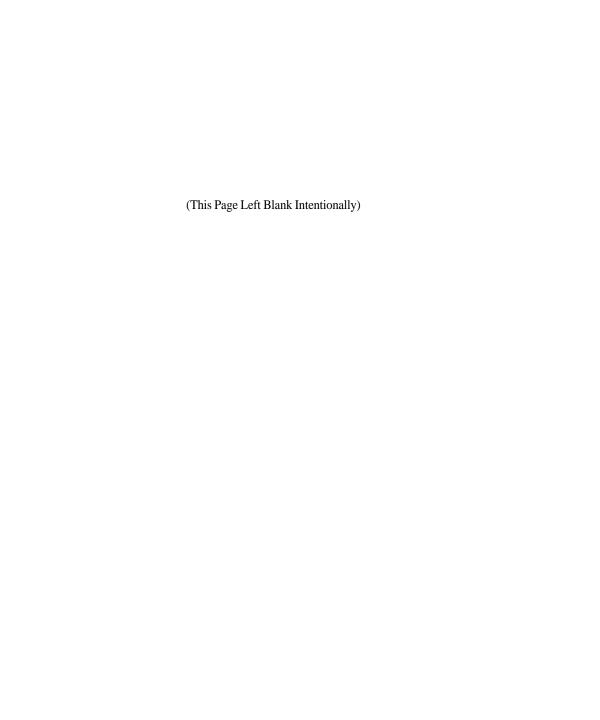


Guide for leaders and Users

ARMY OIL ANALYSIS PROGRAM

Guide For Leaders and Users

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I Introduction

PURPOSE

This publication provides personnel involved in the Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP) with an understanding of how it works and what is needed 10 make it work.

Discussed are the people. paperwork, and processing procedures that make the AOAP an indispensable maintenance diagnostic tool for the Army's maintenance team. Section IV provides answers to frequently asked questions.

As you read this publication, note your questions on its content or your suggestions for improvement. If your AOAP monitor is not able to help, contact the Program Director (PD), AOAP, at the Commander, USAMC Field Support Activity, ATTN: AMXLS-LA, Bldg 3627, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466 or e-mail address aoap@logsa.army.mil or call DSN 645-0869 or (256) 955-0869.



II General



Tanks



SP Artillery



Locomotives

WHAT IS AOAP?

AOAP is part of a Department of Defense effort 10 detect impending equipment component failures and to determine lubricant condition through online and periodic analytical evaluation of lubricants. The AOAP includes various condition-monitoring techniques. such as spectrometric oil analysis, ferrography, and online or in-line fault analysis, to determine the internal condition of engines, gearboxes, transmission, and other lubricated systems or components. It is a mandatory maintenance tool for all aeronautical and selected nonaeronautical equipment in the Army inventory. Like other maintenance tools, it must be used properly to be effective.

Samples are taken from several hundred types of equipment in active Army, Reserve, and National Guard units.



Wheeled Vehicles



Generators



Construction Equipment





Aircraft

WHAT IS SAMPLED AND WHEN?

Hundreds of different end items are included in the AOAP. They are identified and listed individually in Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet 738-750, Functional Users Manual for The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS). and TechnicalBulletin(TB)J3-0106.Aeronautical Equipment. Army Oil Analysis Program. DA Pamphlet 738-7.50 identifies nonaeronautical equipment

and TB 43-0106 lists aeronautical equipment. In addition to identifying equipment and components to be sampled, these publications list the routine sampling intervals and under what conditions special sampling is needed, sampling techniques. supplies, and records management.

See DA Pamphlet 738-750 and TB 43-0106 for a complete list of special sampling requirements and instuctions.

SPECIAL SAMPLES ARE TAKEN:

- AT LABORATORY REQUEST
- IMMÉDIATELY BEFÖRE TRANSFER AMONG COMMANDS OR OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT
- AFTER INDICATION OF PROBLEM OR CONTAMINATION
- AFTER MAINTENANCE, OVERHAUL, OR REPLACEMENT OF A COMPONENT PRIOR TO OIL OR GREASE CHANGE
- AFTER AN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT
- IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING AN IN-FLIGHT FAILURE
- · WHEN DEEMED NECESSARY BY UNIT COMMANDER

WHAT AOAP CAN DO FOR YOU

It doesn't take long to sample the lubricants in a piece of equipment, and that action can save hours of maintenance downtime through early detection by the laboratory of such problems as faulty air-induction systems, leaking cooling systems, loose crossover fuel lines, and abnormal wear rates of moving metal parts. That sample also gives the laboratory technical information about the quality of the lubricant or hydraulic fluid, and that translates to savings through laboratory-recommended oil changes (on-condition).

A sample, properly taken and sent to the laboratory, gives the commander information about equipment condition and maintenance quality. That is an investment in readiness, and it takes the cooperation of all concerned to make it pay off. Close contact among the laboratories, Logistics Assistance Office (LAO) representatives, and maintenance personnel concerning AOAP-identified equipment problems has improved maintenance throughout the Army.

Equipment reliability is improved through AOAP Design changes and product improvements have been proposed on the basis of oil analysis findings.

By detecting the signs of impending failure at an early stage, maintenance can be performed at a lower level, thereby reducing the number of catastrophic failures and associated rebuild costs. In the short run, this decreases maintenance support costs. In the long run. it improves readiness and enhances safety by reducing the number of not mission capable (NMC) items.

AOAP IN ACTION

Laboratory recommendations for maintenance actions are correct approximately 98 percent of the time. This means that of the thousands of AOAP recommendations made every year, there are only a few occasions when analysis of used oil does not correctly identify the problem. This translates

into a cost savings totaling millions of dollars in terms of replacement hardware and manpower. Savings are also realized in oil costs. Numerous studies conducted on the AOAP have indicated the program does provide the Army a significant cost avoidance in the areas of equipment maintenance and lubricant use. Lubrication orders (LOs) are being rewritten to reflect the requirement for on-condition or laboratoryrecommended oil changes for nonaeronautical equipment.

On-condition means the laboratory tells the unit when oil has become contaminated and should be changed. In most cases, the oil's useful life is extended, and that is good. But a word of caution: WARRANTY. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for oil and filter changes for equipment under warranty. If the laboratory recommends you change oil more frequently than recommended by the manufacturer, that is OK. But you CANNOT make changes less frequently than required by warranty.

NOTE: The manufacturer's recommended hard-time oil filter change intervals will be followed as directed by the appropriate technical manual (TM) or LO.

Seasonal and special oil changes must still be made if called for by the LO.

AOAP enrolled nonaeronautical equipment with a hydraulic system that has a capacity of 5 gallons or more (excluding sealed hydraulic systems) and a designated fluid change interval

established by an LO will be sampled. This equipment is identified in DA Pamphlet 738-750. The laboratory will determine if fluid change is necessary.

Of course, to realize the benefits of AOAP, the laboratory, the field units, and AOAP monitors must work hand-in-hand.

WHO MAKES AOAP WORK?

The most important ingredient in the success of the AOAP is people who believe in the importance of the program and are willing to spend their valuable time to make it successful.

MAJOR ARMY COMMAND (MACOM), DIVISION, BRIGADE, AND BATTALION COMMANDERS

Through use of the expertise your AOAP people provide, and informative maintenance data available on your monthly reports (provided by the laboratory), you have the capability to ensure the success of the AOAP.

You should emphasize and actively promote the program and display firm command interest in this vital maintenance management tool.

One of the most important tasks you have is to appoint a command representative to monitor the AOAP within assigned units. This representative plays a key role in a successful oil analysis program.

COMMAND/INSTALLATION AOAP MONITOR

You are the commander's representative in all AOAP functions at your command or installation. You are the primary go-between for the laboratory and all elements of support at your installation.

Experience has shown the effectiveness of your program depends on you. Reports produced by the Oil Analysis Standard Interservice System (OASIS) at the laboratory provide an excellent record of what is going on at your installation. Make sure your units receive the reports on time and use them in their daily routine.

You ensure the laboratory promptly notifies units of possible abnormal conditions by telephone and message follow up.

Make sure the laboratory has your name, address, and phone number. You, in turn, should maintain a complete list of the names, addresses, and phone numbers of the unit monitors in your support area.

Work with the laboratory and your maintenance support facilities to make sure laboratory-recommended maintenance is being performed and feedback supplied.

Organize formal training for AOAP monitors and make AOAP performance part of your command inspection programs. You and your commander are the people who can make the program work for you.

COMPANY-LEVELMONITOR

It is up to you to make sure adequate supplies of forms and sampling materials arc on hand and personnel are trained in the proper way to take samples and accurately till out DD Form 2026 (Oil Analysis Request) or Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS) DA Form 5991-E. (Oil Analysis Request) as outlined in Section III. Procedures. of this publication.

Each unit, from company through division/installation. should have a monitor appointed by the appropriate commander. At company level. it might be the motor sergeant, although any responsible person can be given the job.

As the AOAP monitor. you are the liaison between the unit and the laboratory. and you should develop a close working relationship with the laboratory chief.

It's your responsibility to make sure your unit's program is organized correctly.

Make sure your unit is using the monthly routine reports, as needed, to effectively manage your participation in the program. If incomplete or incorrect information appears on the reports. make sure it is corrected and returned to the laboratory as soon as possible.

Once you have a good sample make sure it goes to the laboratory by courier or First Class/Priority mail. If the laboratory requests a resample, make sure the resample gets to the laboratory immediately.

When notified of an abnormal sample and advised to perform an AOAP-recommended maintenance action or to remove a piece of equipment from service. get the word to the users **immediately.**

Make sure the unit performs the maintenance and the laboratory is notified by DA Form 3254-R. (Oil Analysis Recommendation and Feedback). within 5 days of work accomplishment.

When work is beyond the unit's capability, be sure properly annotated DA Forms 3254-R and 2407 (Maintenance Request) or ULLS DA Form 5990-E (Maintenance Request) are forwarded to the Direct Support (DS) unit,

Make sure your unit promptly notities its supporting laboratory of the transfer-inortransfer-OutofAOAPdesignated equipment.

In short, your responsibility is to monitor all phases: training, performance, and the follow-through of the program in your unit.

UNIT COMMANDER

As unit commander, you will be relying heavily on your maintenance officer and AOAP monitor, so your first job is to ensure you have well-trained personnel in those slots

YOUR MAIN JOB IS MAKING SURE:

- + AOAP TRAINING IS BEING PERFORMED
- + ADEQUATE SAMPLING SUPPLIES ARE MAINTAINED
- + SAMPLES ARE TAKEN AS SCHEDULED
- + SAMPLES ARE BEING FORWARDED EITHER BY COURIER OR 1ST CLASS MAIL
- PROMPT/PROPER ACTION IS TAKEN WHEN AN ABNORMAL REPORT IS RECEIVED
- MAINTENANCE FEEDBACK IS BEING SUPPLIED TO THE LABORATORY
- PROPERFORMS ARE SENT TO DS/GSUNITS FOR EQUIPMENT BEING REPAIRED

UNIT MAINTENANCE OFFICER

As maintenance officer, you ensure your maintenance personnel review and comply with all AOAP publications and the unit standing operating procedures (SOP) as it applies to the program.

When maintenance is performed on components at the recommendation of the laboratory, be sure your unit has entered deficiencies found and actions taken on the DA Form 3254-R. The form must be sent to the laboratory within 5 days of work completion.

When laboratory-recommended maintenance is above your level, be sure the component is properly marked with two AOAP labels (provided by the laboratory) and properly annotated DA Forms 3254-R and 2407 or ULLS DA Form 5990-E accompany the component to the next higher level of maintenance.

If the component is placed in a container, AOAP labels should also be affixed to two opposite sides of the container for easy Identification.

UNIT EQUIPMENT OIL SAMPLER

As the person taking the oil sample. you are the heart of the program. The success of the program at your unit rests squarely on your shoulders. It is your job to sample the equipment at prescribed intervals as outlined in TB 43 0106 and DA Pamphlet 738-750. Always take a reliable sample that is free from outside contamination. (NOTE: Make sure you observe all safety precautions when taking a sample.)

Complete a DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E for each component sampled. Your TAMMS clerk should send your sample to the laboratory the same day it is taken. If the laboratory detects a problem, you may need to

schedule samples at intervals shorter than normal to monitor its condition. If the laboratory requests a resample, do not operate the component and get another sample to the servicing laboratory within 72-hours.

Your TAMMS clerk will clearly indicate your sample is special by:

- 1. Banding the sample bottle with red tape.
- 2. Marking the borders of the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E in red.
- 3. Writing SPECIAL in the Remarks block of the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E.

MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR

Your job is to make sure the people you assign to sample the oil know how to sample and do it in accordance with prescribed intervals.

You check the entries made on the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E. Items especially important are hours since the last oil change, unit identification code, component and end item serial numbers, and usage.

If you have been notified some laboratory-recommended maintenance needs to be performed, make sure it is done. If the needed maintenance is performed at your level, be sure you inform the laboratory by returning the completed DA Form 3254-R within 5 days of finishing the work.

If the needed maintenance is performed above your level, be sure the DA Forms 3254-R and 2407 or ULLS DA Form 5990-E are sent along with the equipment to DS. Attach two AOAP labels to different conspicuous parts of the component. (Labels are provided by the laboratory along with the DA Form 3254-R.) If the component is placed in a container, labels should also be affixed to two opposite sides of the container for easy identification.

DIRECT SUPPORT (DS) MAINTENANCE OFFICER

DS shops get all AOAP repair actions that can't be accomplished at unit level. When repairs are made, be sure a copy of the completed DA Form 3254-R is sent back to the laboratory and the owning unit. List all discrepancies found and repairs made. If the compo-

nent is not reparable at your level, ensure AOAP labels are affixed to the component and the container in which it is being shipped. Evacuate/turn-in 10 the next higher level of maintenance with copies of the DA Forms 3254-R and 2407 or ULLS DA Form 5990-E.

GENERAL SUPPORT (GS) MAINTENANCE OFFICER

Your task is to be sure DS has forwarded DA Forms 3254-R and 2407 or ULLS DA Form 5990-E with the equipment.

When the repairs are completed, return the component to stock or send it back to the user.

Annotate the two forms and note all discrepancies found and repairs completed.

Forward a copy of the DA Form 3254-R to the supporting laboratory and a copy to the owning unit.

AOAP LABORATORY

Personnel at your AOAP laboratory are there to help you, so get your sample to them as quickly as possible.

In the case of normal samples, the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E will be returned to the unit stamped NORMAL.

The laboratory uses this priority sequence for analyzing samples:

- SPECIAL AIRCRAFT
- ROUTINE AIRCRAFT
- SPECIAL
- NONAERONAUTICAL
- ROUTINE NONAERONAUTICAL

If sample analysis indicates a problem, the laboratory will request another sample by telephone or fax and then return the annotated DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E.

When an impending failure is indicated, the laboratory will promptly notify the unit. Then they'll send a DA Form 3254-R in the mail. Units not on the same installation as the laboratory also receive a priority message as documentation. (U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR) units receive a message in DA Form 3253-R format.) NOTE: Priority messages are not needed for Army Reserve and National Guard

nonaeronautical equipment.

Units participating in the AOAP are assigned to a specific laboratory by the LOGSA PD, AOAP, in coordination with the MACOM. Laboratory designations will be based on location and work load of available facilities. Laboratones and areas of support are at the following locations:

Fort Benning, GA

Fort Benning, Alabama (except Fort Rucker), and Georgia (west of I-75)

Fort Bliss, TX

Fort Bliss, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas (west of a line between Wichita Falls, and Del Rio, TX)

Fort Bragg, NC Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and South Carolina

Fort Campbell, KY
Fort Campbell, Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee, and Kentucky (west of the line between Owensboro and Bowling Green)

Fort Carson, CO

Fort Carsón, Colorado, Montana,

Wyoming, and Utah

Fort Drum, NY

New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts Fort Eustis, VA

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware

Fort Hood, TX
Fort Hood (Only)

Fort Irwin, CA

Fort Irwin (Only)

Oil Labs



Fort Knox, KY

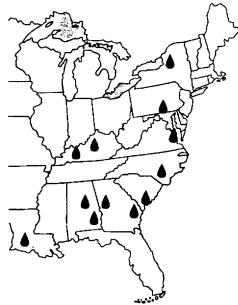
Fort Knox, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky (east of a line between Owensboro and Bowling Green)

Fort Lewis, WA

Fort Lewis., Washington. Oregon. Idaho. Nevada, and California, Including Twentynine Palms, CA (Marines)

Fort Polk, LA

Fort Polk, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.



Fort Richardson, AK
Alaska
Fort Riley, KS
Fort Riley, North Dakota. South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri.
Minnesota, and Iowa
Fort Rucker, AL
Fort Rucker (Only)
Fort Sill, OK
Fort Sill and Oklahoma
Fort Stewart, GA
Fort Stewart, Florida, and Georgia(east of I-7.5)

Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX
CCADNAS (Navy), and Texas (east of the line between Wichita Falls and Del Rio, TX)
Coleman Barracks, Germany
USAREUR Western Theater and those units outside the Federal Republic of Germany
Bamberg, Germany
Eastern Theater (nonaeronautical)
Camp Stanley, South Korea
Korea, Japan

Goose Creek, SC South Carolina Army National Guard

There are three depot laboratories belonging to U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command (IOC) that support the depot overhaul/rebuild mission. They also support nonaeronautical depot organic equipment enrolled in AOAP. Their locations are:

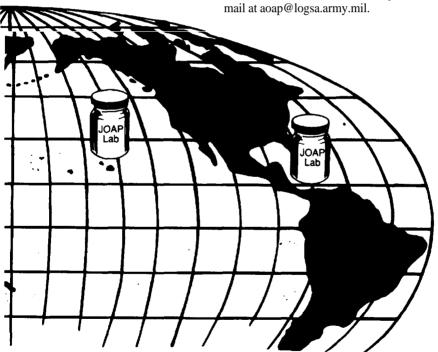
Anniston Army Depot, Anniston, AL

Letterkenny Army Depot, Chambersburg, PA

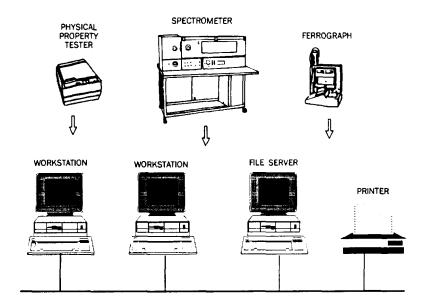
Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, TX Joint Oil Analysis Program (JOAP) laboratories belonging to the Air Force and Navy provide oil analysis support for Army units in other locations and are as follows:

Howard Air Force Base, Panama Panama. El Salvador. Guatemala, Honduras (Army units TDY to Central and South America) Pearl Harbor (JOAP Lab), Hawaii Hawaii (nonaeronautical and aeronautical units)

If you have a question concerning laboratory assignment, contact the PD, AOAP, by calling the hotline at DSN 645-0869 or (256) 955-0869 or by email at acon@logsa.army.mil



OIL ANALYSIS STANDARD INTERSERVICE SYSTEM (OASIS)



Each AOAP laboratory is equipped with a computer system as part of the OASIS. The OASIS speeds up the sample processing cycle and contains an onsite data bank of laboratory information.

With AOAP history information onsite, each laboratory is currently providing commanders and maintenance personnel at all levels computer-generated reports on a monthly basis and upon request.

Most communication between the unit, the laboratory, and various maintenance echelons is with forms and computer-generated monthly reports.

Correctly completed forms provide the basic information required for the monthly reports shown on Pages 15-24 of this publication. These reports help manage equipment participation in the program more efficiently.

On the following pages are some examples of the laboratory reports.

<u>AERONAUTI</u>CAL

COMPONENTS EMROLLED IN FOR REPORT ENDING

SORT CODE : 067 UIC CODE : WCATA

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UNIT

WCATAO ACTIVE

C CO 6TH RN 100TH AV PEG

C CO, 6TH BN-109TH AV REG 30 APRIL 1994

FT ANYWHERE, AL 35898-7466

END-ITEM END-ITEM COMPONENT COMPONENT HRS SAMP MODEL. SERIAL NO. MODEL SERIAL NO. TAKEN UH-60A 8926160 42/INT GBX A00501780 26 UH-60A 8926160 MAIN XMSN 28 A26501522 28 8926 160 90/TAIL GBX A00601480 UH-60A

TOTAL END ITEMS ENROLLED = 1 TOTAL RECOMMENDATION WITH

TOTAL COMPONENTS ENROLLED = 3

đ NONAERONAUTICAL SORT CODE: 067 COMPONENTS ENROLLED UIC CODE : WCATAO ACTIVE FOR REPORT : C CO. 6TH BN- 109TH AV REG 30 APRIL 1994 0 FT ANYWHERE, AL 35898-7466 0 BUMPER END-ITEM END-ITEM COMPONENT COMPONENT COMP 0 NUMBER MODEL SERIAL NO. MODEL SERIAL NO. HSOH 0 899 F5070 FGB17167 HT750CRD 11116 FS070 FGB19295 NTC-290 10526005 0 FGB19295 FS070 HT750CRD 11306 MLT6 LT654 DD-453N 4D44422 O TOTAL END ITEMS ENROLLED = 3 \circ O TOTAL COMPONENTS ENROLLED = 3 0

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4045		0
<u>AOAP</u>	FOR FT ANYWHERE, ALABAN REPORT DATE :01 MAY 1994	
	BY DATE SAMPLE TAKEN	0
		0
DATE SAMP TAKEN	LAST LAB FEEDBACK REQUIRED RECOMMENDATION SAMP NO. DATE	D 0
		0
15AUG92 18AUG92	NORMAL NORMAL	0
18AUG92	CHANGE	0
NO FEEDBA	ACK = 0 This report is provided	to the unit n

This report is provided to the unit monthly and reflects the results for each component enrolled by UIC. It contains information about the last sample and the status of feedback samples which the lab requested.

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<u>IN</u> <u>AO</u> ENDI			FOR FT ANYWHERE. A REPORT DATE : 01 MAY BY DATE SAMPLE TAK	Y 1994
	SMP INT HRS/DAYS	DATE SAMPLED	REASON SAMPLED R	EMARKS
899	50/180 50/180 50/180 50/180	07JAN92 04MAY92 07MAY92 29NOV92	LAB REQUEST ROUTINE ROUTINE ROUTINE	TDY

This report is sorted by UIC and is sent to the unit each month. The report lists the components enrolled as well as the end-item model in which the components is installed. The sampling interval and the date sampled will be shown for each component enrolled. If the equipment is TDY, the words TDY will appear in the REMARKS column.

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c			DECAMDLE AN	AERONA	<u>UTI</u> CAL IMENDATION REPORT
	ORT CODE		KESAMPLE AN	BY FT. ANY	
	JIC NO. JNIT NAME	: WAAXAO : A CO. 3D B	N-101ST AV REG		
		ATTN: AOA		66	
١			,		
C	END-ITEM MODEL	END-ITEM SERIAL NO.	COMPONENT MODEL	COMPONENT SERIAL NO.	DATE ANALYZED
С	AH-IF	6815101	MAIN XMSN	A575	07/14/92
C	OH-58C	7120592	90/TAIL GBX	A982	08/21/92
С					

This report contains history records with a spectrometric lab advice other than NORMAL (A) for the most current sample. All components that were resampled for the unit during the month will be listed with the lab recommendation and a narrative description for each sample.

O	
0	ACAR SUMMARY BY FOURMENT TYPE
0	AOAP SUMMARY BY EQUIPMENT TYPE BY FT ANYWHERE, AL
0	SORT CODE: 067 UIC CODE: WCATAO 1 MARCH 1994-31 MARCH 1994
0	UNIT NAME : C CO, 6TH BN 109TH AVN REG ATTN: AOAP POC
0	FT ANYWHERE. AL 35898-7466
0	END ITEM COMP NORMAL RESAMPLE MODEL MODEL
0	
0	T-42 10-470-L 2 4 TESTCELL AFT XMSN 5 1
0	UIC TOTAL 7 5
<u> </u>	

REPORT DATE: 01 MAY 1992 BY DATE SAMPLE RECEIVED

RECOMMEND	CODE	PREVIOUS
LAB CODE	NARRATIVE	REQUESTS
B J	RESAMPLE ASAP DO NO CONTAMINATION, CHAN	

FOR SAMPLES RECEIVED

This report is available from the servicing laboratory on request. It displays the end-item and component models for each UIC and the number of samples by category.

REPORT DATE: 01 APRIL 1994

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CHANGE OIL	E INSPECT EXAMINE	TOTAL SAMPLES	PERCENT NORMAL
0	0	6	33.33 55-55
0	3	15	46.66

NONAERONAUTICAL

OIL ANALYSIS MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

SORT CODE: 067 FOR SAMPLES ANALYZED DURING AUGUST, 1993

UIC NO. : WACKBO UNIT NAME: B 426 S & TBN

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ATTN: AOAP POC

FT ANYWHERE. KY 35898-7466

COMPONENT MODEL	COMPONENT SERIAL #	END ITEM SERIAL #	SAMPLE NUMBER	DATE ANAL	DAYS TRANS
LD-465-1	3930678	10717	1395	08/14/93	3
IHC DT-466b	146027	1307	1401	08/14/93	3
IHC S-700	37922	1307	1400	08/14/93	3
LD-465-1	3932350	22511279	311	08/04/93	2
LD-465-1	3929008	28715	1404	08/14/93	3
CASE 207D	4300192	9140186	1374	08/14/93	UNK
CLK18340	020399	9140186	1372	08/14/93	1
CASE 207D	4314067	9140187	1403	08/14/93	10
DD-453N	5650123	E1268	1402	08/14/93	3
DD-453N	4D0205855	E1373	1397	08/14/93	3
ALS 3331-1	677967	E1373	1399	08/14/93	3
HYD SYS	E1373	E1373	1365	08/14/93	3
DD453N	4D47237	E1381	1396	08/14/93	1
DD-453N	4D180833	E1386	1398	08/14/93	4
ALS 3331-1	67345	E1389	312	08/14/93	0

SUMMARY FOR UIC: WACKBO AVERAGE DAYS TOTAL UNKNOWN TOTAL SAMPLES ANALYZED IN TRANSIT OVERALL 3 2 15

					0
			E : 01 MARCH 19		0
		COMN	MAND : FORSCOM	M	0
	IIDC	TIDG GDICE	DEAGON FOR		0
	HRS OVH	HRS SINCE OIL CHANGE	REASON FOR SAMPLE	LAB ADVICE	0
	000596 000849 UNKNOWN	0596 0849 UNKNOWN	ROUTINE ROUTINE ROUTINE	NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL	0
	UNKNOWN 012153	UNKNOWN 1215	LAB REQUEST ROUTINE	NORMAL NORMAL	0
	001367 001367 001142	1367 1367 1142	ROUTINE ROUTINE ROUTINE	NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL	0
	000484 000723 000723	0484 0723 0723	ROUTINE ROUTINE ROUTINE	NORMAL NORMAL NORMAL	0
	000723 001733 000168	0723 1733 0168	ROUTINE ROUTINE ROUTINE	NORMAL RESAMPLE NORMAL	0
	001402	UNKNOWN	LAB REQUEST	RESAMPLE	0
TOTAL UNKNO					0
3					0

This report contains the header data for a history record and the sample data for its most current sample. The report displays the activity of components during a 1 month period and is selectable by month/year. It is available upon request.

Q	!	CONFIGURAT	ION REPORT	BY : END ITEM	
lo		FT- ANY	WHERE. AL	01 MAY 1994	
١٧				NON AE	RONAUTICAL
0				NON-AEI	RONAUTICAL
\	END-ITEM	END-ITEM	CUSTOMER	COMPONENT	COMPONENT
0	MODEL	S/N	UIC	MODEL	SIN
10					
۱ 👝	AH-1F	6715825	WCATAO	42/INT GBX	AHP13027
10	AH-1F	6715825	WCATAO	90/TAIL GBX	AFS91327
ĺ	AH-1F	6715825	WCATAO	HYDSYS 1	6715825
lo l	AH-1F	6715825	WCATAO	HYD SYS 2	6715825
~	AH-1F	6715825	WCATAO	HYD SYS 3	6715825
۱_	AH-1F	6715825	WCATAO	MAIN XMSN	ANB19210
lo .	AH-1F	6715825	WCATAO	T53-L-703	LE12450Z
ام	AH-1F	6715831	WCATAO	42/INT GBX	AHP52661
10	AH-1F	6715831	WCATAO	90/TAIL GBX	AFS925
	AH-1F	6715831	WCATAO	HYD SYS 1	6715831
10	AH-1F	6715831	WCATAO	HYD SYS 2	6715831
1	AH-1F AH-1F				
۱۵		6715831	WCATAO	HYD SYS 3	6715831
0	AH-1F	6715831	WCATAO	MAIN XMSN	A649
	AH-1F	6715831	WCATAO	T53-L-703	LE17392Z
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This report is available on request. It contains the end-item model and serial number, the UIC, component model and serial number, and the dates of the last five samples. The report is arranged by end-item model/serial number and can be used to determine if a UIC has enrolled all the components for a particular end-item.

PAGE 1					0
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DATES I	LAST FIVE	(5) SAMP	LES TAKE	N	0
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0	1D27 1C2 1D22	M35A2 M35A2 M35A2	052525362 052525533 053914027	11459 313356 12085	LDT-465-1C LD-465-1C LD-465-1C	-ENG -ENG
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3900520 3900417	1299 936	07OCT92-05JAN93 06OCT92-04JAN93	
4886547	2640	22SEP92-21DEC92	\cap
1004	1213	07OCT92-07OCT93	
1124678	430	03NOV92-01FEB93	
79941	2818	22SEP92-21DEC92	0
Т	OTAL REC	OMMENDATIONS WITH FEEDBACK = 0	
Т	OTAL COM	IPONENTS DELINQUENT = 0	0
F	PERCENTAG	GE OF END ITEMS WITH NO USAGE REPORTED = 0.00	0

For nonaeronautical equipment only. Provides end item usage and sampling status for each component. Provides the number of days delinquent, if applicable.

AOAP FORMS

Now, we'll discuss each AOAP-related form.

DD FORM 2026 OR ULLS DA FORM 5991-E, Oil Analysis Request.

Once the sample has been taken and the bottle sealed, the DD Form 2026 must be properly completed. **THIS IS IMPORTANT.** Otherwise, processing will be delayed.

It is the unit TAMMS clerk's job to ensure entries on the DD Form 2026 or

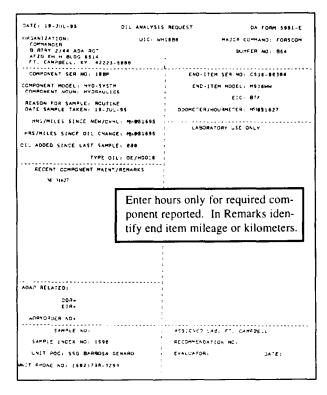
ULLS DA Form 5991-E are correct. The maintenance supervisor will check the form, adding any special data needed to be forwarded to the laboratory in the Remarks Block. For example, include the details of any oil-wetted special maintenance since the last oil sample. Too much information is better than too little. If your sample is normal and no potential trouble is found, the laboratory informs you by returning the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991 -E stamped NOR-MAL. If there is something wrong with your oil sample, the laboratory will request another sample by telephone, followed by the form stamped ABNORMAL.

When an oil change is needed, your unit will be notified by telephone, followed by the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E indicating an oil change recommendation. The filter is always serviced or changed when the oil

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is changed. Processed forms will be forwarded to your unit at the end of each workweek. File your most recently processed Oil Analysis Request. It contains your most recent sample information. Use this information as a baseline when preparing a DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E for your next sample.

When a maintenance action is called for. your unit will be notified immediately. A DA Form 3254-R will follow in the mail. (If you are in USAREUR, you will receive a message, in DA 3254-R format.) For units not on the same post as the laboratory, a priority message will also be sent as documentation. NOTE: Priority messages are not required for Army Reserve and National Guard nonaeronautical equipment.



DA FORM 3254-R, Oil Analysis Recommendation and Feedback.

The laboratory uses DA Form 3254-R to report its findings and suggest what work may be necessary based on an analysis of the sample.

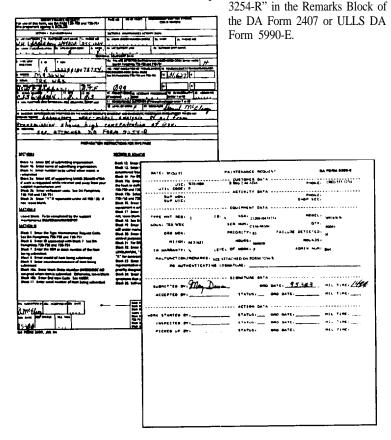
Once corrective maintenance is completed, it is vital that the maintenance repair activity enter a narrative of maintenance action taken and the control number of the DA Form 2407 or ULLS DA Form 5990-E in Block 14 (Feedback) of DA Form 3254-R. When properly tilled out, this form is returned to the laboratory within 5 days after the work is completed.

This feedback (record of defects found and actions taken) is stored in the AOAP master data base at LOGSA for use by the MACOMs, major subordinate commands, the AOAP laboratories, and the PD, AOAP. Typical uses of these data are to support:

- · Life-cycle Management
- · Failure Trends
- Oil Consumption
- Usage
- Consumables
- Equipment Ownership

DA FORM 2407 OR ULLS DA FORM 5990-E, Maintenance Request

When a DA Form 2407 or ULLS DA Form 5990-E. Maintenance Request, is prepared by the unit to request support from a higher level of maintenance for an AOAP recommendated evaluation, attach the DA Form 3254-R, Oil Analysis Recommendation and Feedback, to the request, Enter "See attached DA Form



III PROCEDURES

To get the most out of your participation in the AOAP. you need to know what publications apply, what supplies are needed, how and when to take a sample, and what paperwork is involved.

PUBLICATIONS

In addition to this guide, keep these publications on hand:

AR 750-1. Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment, Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations (Maintenance Management UPDATE).

DA Pamphlet 738-750, Functional Users Manual for The Army Mainte-

nance Management System (TAMMS) (Maintenance Management UPDATE).

DA Pamphlet 738-751, Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System-Aviation (TAMMS-A).

TB 43-0106, Aeronautical Equipment, Army Oil Analysis Program (AOAP).

VIDEOTAPES

To assist in your AOAP mission, PD, AOAP, has produced four videotapes covering everything from sampling to laboratory operations. Available through your installation Training and Audiovisual Support Center, they are:

Nonaeronautical AOAP Sampling Procedures (TVT 9-28/SAVPIN 701265DA).

A Tour of the AOAP Laboratory (TVT 9-29/SAVPIN 701367DA). The AOAP Team (TVT 9-30/SAVPIN 701368DA).

Aeronautical AOAP Sampling Procedures (TVT46-125/SAVPIN 701366DA).

SUPPLIES

To ensure compliance with AOAP requirements, keep an adequate stock of sampling supplies on hand. This chart gives basic information about supplies needed to sample aeronautical and

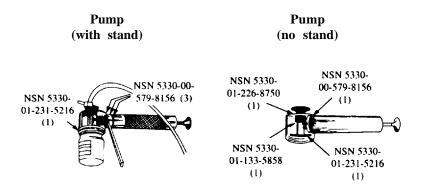
nonaeronautical equipment. If your equipment has a sampling valve, you do not need the oil sampling pump or tubing. It's recommended that a 90-day supply of expendables be stocked.

Non-Aero NSN	Item	Aero NSN
8125-01-082-9697 (NOTE 1)	Sampling Bottle	8125-00-933-4414
4930-01-119-4030	Pump, Oil Sampling	N/A
N/A	3/8-in Plastic Tubes 15-in long 30-in long	4710-00-933-4415 4710-01-087-1629
4720-00-964-1433	Nonmetallic tubing 1/4 in outside diameter	N/A
8105-00-290-0340	Shipping Sack	8105-00-290-0340
8105-00-837-7754	Plastic Bag	8105-00-837-7754 8105-00-837-7753
8125-01-193-3440	Mailer Kit (NOTE 2)	N/A
NOTES:		

NOTES:

- (1) The three ounce nonaeronautical plastic sampling bottle will be used for submitting grease samples.(2) The mailer kit, NSN 8125-01-193-3440. is leakproof and contains 24
- (2) The mailer kit, NSN 8125-01-193-3440. is leakproof and contains 24 onaeronautical sampling bottles, plastic shipping sacks, and mailing cartons. It is used when shipping samples through the U.S. Postal Service.

Replacement O-Rings for the Oil Sampling Pump are:



SAMPLING

The key to an effective AOAP is good sampling. That means getting the oil out in a way that ensures it is representative of the rest of the oil in the system. Avoid contaminating the fluid sample by using clean sampling equipment and proper techniques. Often the reason for an abnormal sample is due to improper sampling techniques which can cause contamination.

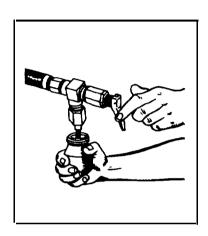
You can take a sample without warming nonaeronautical equipment to operating temperature if it has been operated within the last 30 days. Otherwise, you must warm up the equipment before you sample. This applies to both routine and special samples. However, if the laboratory requests you warm up your equipment before you sample, comply with their request.

TAKING A NONAERONAUTICAL OIL SAMPLE

* VALVE METHOD

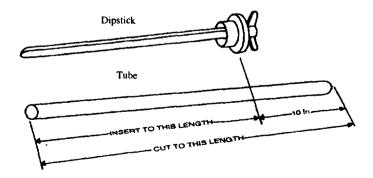
To make sampling easier, many components in AOAP are equipped with a special sampling valve to simplify sample taking. These valves are installed according to instructions found in your equipment TM.

To take a sample with a valve, you may need to start the engine to pressurize the system. Once the oil starts to flow, flush a small amount of oil from the line to clear out containmation. Then fill the sample bottle from the valve.



* PUMP METHOD

Sampling from equipment that has no sampling valve takes more time. First, cut the tubing about IO inches longer than the dipstick.

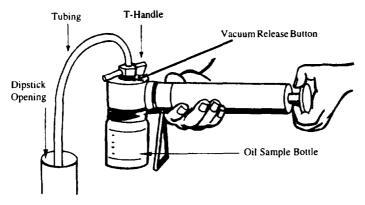


Loosen the T-handle on the pump. Insert the plastic tubing about 2 inches into the bottle. Tighten the T-handle just enough to grip the tubing firmly.

Remove the filler cap or dipstick from the oil reservoir.

Insert the tubing into the reservoir, but **be careful not to let tubing touch bottom.** If the tube touches the bottom, sludge will be picked up, and the laboratory will request another sample.

Pull the pump handle out slowly. Oil should flow into the sample bottle.



Fill the sample bottle lo the bottom of the neck or about 1/2 inch from the top of the bottle. Push the vacuum release button when you have enough oil.

Do not let oil get into the pump. II oil does get into the pump, take the pump apart and clean each piece thoroughly with appropriate cleaning solvent. Let it air dry.

Remove the tubing from the dipstick opening. Unscrew the sample bottle and replace the bottle cap. Use a clean rag or tissue to wipe off any oil on the tip of the tube. Then pull the tube out of the pump head. Discard the tubing.



Whether you take your sample by valve or pump. enter the end item and component serial numberson the sample bottle and complete the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E. Then get

the sample, along with the form, to the TAMMS clerk for processing. The TAMMS clerk will see that it is sent to your laboratory by the fastest means available.

TAKING AN AERONAUTICAL OIL SAMPLE

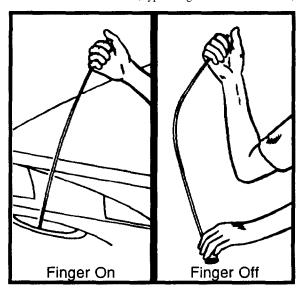
A plastic tube for sampling aeronautical equipment oil is preferred. The tube is used through the oil tiller neck or dipstick hole.

Insert the tube into the reservoir. Be careful not to let the tube touch bottom. Allow the tube to fill with oil. Place a finger over the tip of the tube and withdraw it from the reservoir. The tube will be partially filled with oil. Insert the tube into the sample bottle. Release the oil by removing your finger from the top of the tube. Repeat until the bottle is filled within 1/2

inch of the top of the 5/8 ounce (5-dram) glass sampling bottle.

NOTE: Replenish the fluid drained from the component with clean fluid.

Enter the aircraft type/model/serial number, operating hours on the component, component serial number/type/model, type and grade of lubricant used,



and date and time sample taken on the label of your oil sample bottle. Complete DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E. Place the sample and the form

in a plastic bag and send to the laboratory by the fastest means available; e.g., First Class mail or courier.

Certain aircraft components require grease sampling (identified in TB 43-

0106). Grease samples will be submitted ONLY in the 3 ounce nonaeronautical plastic sampling bottle. To obtain grease samples, adhere to the specific aircraft TMs.

PERMANENT RELOCATION/TEMPORARY DEPLOYMENT

Anytime a unit relocates, either permanently or through deployment, the following is necessary:

The unit will notify the home base (servicing) laboratory concerning transfer/deployment schedules in advance of departure. Advance notice is required in order to provide the laboratory sufficient time for orderly process-

ing of records for transfer to the new support laboratory.

The losing laboratory will forward equipment AOAP records directly to the gaining laboratory unless directed otherwise.

REMINDER: A special sample is taken before equipment is transferred or deployed.

TRANSIENT EQUIPMENT RECORDS

Transient units are responsible for obtaining complete oil analysis records for their equipment from the losing laboratory and fordelivery of the records to the gaining laboratory at the new operating site. If sufficient time is not

available before departure, the unit will notify the losing laboratory concerning the relocation, and the losing laboratory will mail all required oil analysis records to the gaining laboratory.

IV AOAP OUESTIONS AND

ANSWERS

Q. How do I know if my equipment is enrolled in the AOAP?

A. If it is listed in DA Pamphlet 738-750 or TB 43-0106. or authorized by the PD. AOAP.

Q. If enrolled, what is the next step for submitting samples for my equipment?

A. Submit a sample and a completed DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E to your supporting laboratory (see Pages 12-14 for areas of support).

Q. Can I sample equipment not listed in DA Pamphlet 738-750 and TB 43-0106.

A. Only equipment/components listed in DA Pamphlet 738-750 and TB 43-0106. or other equipment/components authorized by the PD. AOAP. will be sampled. Exceptions to sampling policy will be through letters of authorization from MACOM level.

Q. Who should take the sample?

A. Anyone may take samples. For best results, local SOPs should provide for training and designating of sampling teams at unit level.

Q. How much oil do I put in the sample bottle?

A. The bottle should be tilled to the bottom of the neck (1/2 inch from top of bottle).

Q. Do I always have to take a routine sample at the scheduled date, hour, or miles?

A. You should always try to sample as near the prescribed interval as possible. If it is not possible, a IO percent variance prior to or after the schedule date, hour, or miles for sampling is permissible for nonaeronautical equipment. For example, the engine on your M35A2 is to be sampled every 90 days. If this falls on I Apr. you may sample that component up to 9 days (10 percent of 90 days) prior to I Apr or up to 9 days after I Apr and still be within prescribed guidance.

Q. Is there a sampling interval variance for aeronautical equipment?

A. Yes. An example of aeronautical allowable tolerance is if the sampling interval is 25 hours, the allowable sampling range is 22-28 hours. When sampling hour intervals are performed within the plus or minus allowable range, the schedule for the next sampling intervals will not he affected. For example, a sample with a 25 hour interval, due at 100 aircraft hours and taken at 97 hours or 103, the next sample will still be due at 125 hours. However, when the plus or minus range is exceeded, scheduling of the next sample will he affected. That is, a sample with

a 25 hours interval, due at 100 aircraft hours and taken at 95 hours, the next sample will be scheduled at 120 aircraft hours. (When a sampling interval is 25 hours, the plus or minus 3 hour range applies at each incremental sample.) The allowable range still remains at plus (+) or minus (-) 3 hours. Variances for aeronautical equipment are listed in TB 43-0106.

Q. Should sampling be a part of scheduled routine maintenance services.

A. Yes, for both aeronautical and nonaeronautical equipment.

Q. How long does it actually take to obtain a sample?

A. That depends on the method used. In general, the only method that should take more than 5 minutes is the tube, method.

Q. Why and how long should I hold onto a processed DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E after I receive it from the laboratory?

A. The processed DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E is your proof that a sample has been taken and analyzed (as of a certain date). It contains accurate management information, such as the component/end item model/serial number/hours since overhaul and oil change. When it is time to take your next sample, simply pull out your old DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E. copy the end item and update the hours since overhaul and oil change on a new form. That way half of

the oil analysis request is already filled out. This reduces the chance of submitting incorrect management information to the laboratory. Always file your most recently processed DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 599 I-E, the one with laboratory results, and discard the previous one.

Q. Must I always take a "hot" sample?

A. No. If you operated the equipment within the last 30 days, you can take a sample without bringing the equipment to operating temperature. If you have not operated the equipment within the last 30 days, you need to bring the equipment to operating temperature for a "hot" sample. This applies to both routine and special samples. However, if your supporting laboratory recommends a component be operated prior to sampling, you must comply with this recommendation. Basically, use common sense. If the weather is cold, the oil in your equipment may be too thick for the oil sampling pump to draw oil into the sample bottle or for the oil to flow freely through the sampling valve into the sample bottle. If so, warm up the equipment to get the oil flowing so that you can take the sample.

Q. What is laboratory response time?

A. The laboratory response time for routine samples, excluding weekends and holidays, is the interval of time that begins when the laboratory gets the oil sample and ends when the unit which submitted the sample has been advised of the results. For aeronautical samples, the laboratory maximum response time is 24 clock hours (1 workday); for nonaeronautical samples. 72 clock hours (3 workdays).

However, if a sample is annotated "Special". the maximum response time is 24 hours.

Q. What is the sample turnaround time?

A. The sample turn-around time is the interval of time that begins when the oil sample is taken and includes sample delivery and analysis, evaluation of analytical results, and ends when the submitting unit is notified of sample results (normal or abnormal). NOTE: Laboratory response time (receipt, analysis, evaluation and notification) is a pan of the sample turn-around time.

Q. If a tactical wheeled vehicle is scheduled for a mission which would cause it to exceed its 100 hrs/1000 milessampling interval, when should the equipment be sampled?

A. An oil sample should be taken before departure and submitted to your regularly assigned laboratory with a note in the remarks block of the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991 -E requesting priority analysis. The laboratory will provide your unit with the results and an oil analysis historical record. Prior to departure your unit should coordinate its oil analysis requirements with the laboratory nearest

its destination. Upon arrival at your destination, if your 1,000-mile interval has been reached, send an oil sample (and the component's oil analysis historical record) to the new servicing laboratory.

Put a note in the remarks block of the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E stating that your vehicle is on a mission away from its home station and that priority consideration is requested in the analysis. The AOAP laboratory will provide you with an oil analysis record for your deployed vehicle. This procedure should be reversed when returning to home base. The oil analysis records should be turned in to your regular laboratory.

Q. Can the laboratory deadline a vehicle?

A. A laboratory recommendation to remove equipment from service is administrative in nature. The removal gives maintenance the chance to evaluate the condition of the suspect component. Compliance with a laboratory recommendation may or may not involve deadlining the equipment. The decision to deadline a vehicle is the responsibility of the unit commander.

Q. What happens if we do not comply with laboratory recommendations?

A. Laboratory recommendations are not made unless something appears to be wrong with your equipment. So, the worst thing that could happen is that you might lose an engine or have an

aircraft system or component/module failure. Then, negligence to take appropriate and timely repair action could result in a statement of charges, and/or report of survey, and disciplinary action.

Q. Can the laboratory tell if maintenance is performed?

A. Yes. When the oil is changed, for example, the concentration of wear elements is cut approximately in half for some components. When air induction system leaks are fixed, dirt levels decrease. If several samples are taken from the same piece of equipment or from an oil drum instead of from the equipment, resamples will be requested since the combination of wearelements won't match previous samples. If maintenance is repeatedly neglected, and an engine or aircraft system or component/module is lost, the oil analysis record is evidence of that neglect.

Q. Are DA Forms 3254-R issued for resamples and oil changes.

A. No. DD Forms 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E are used for this purpose.

Q. When are DA Forms 3254-R issued?

A. When maintenance actions are required such as to clean/service air filters, inspect/repair fuel injection nozzles, inspect/repair engine and transmission assemblies. etc.

Q. What if an item of ground equipment has no hour meter? How do I schedule my samples and report usage to the laboratory?

A. Use the formula, IO miles or 16 kilometers = 1 hour of operation. For example, a 2 1/2-ton truck should be sampled every 90 days or 100 hours, you should sample every 90 days or 1,000 miles if there is no hour meter. (The sampling interval varies for different categories of equipment.)

Q. May we hold samples until we get a full box?

A. No. The sooner the laboratory gets your sample, the better, especially aircraft samples. If you are experiencing delays beyond your control, contact your installation AOAP monitor.

Q. Just how important is the installation AOAP monitor?

A. it's very important. That role is critical to a successful program. The installation monitor is the point of contact between the command group and the laboratory. From a management point of view. the AOAP monitor means the difference between an effective and an ineffective program. Monitoring the AOAP process at an installation is a full-time job.

Q. Should equipment be sampled if it is not used? Equipment in administrative storage, for example.

A. No. AOAP is for operational equipment. Equipment should be sampled prior to storage and immediately before activation for use.

Q. How do I mark a special sample?

A. Band the bottle with red tape or something similar. as instructed in DA Pamphlet 738-750 or TB 43-0106.

Mark the border of the DD Form 2026 or ULLS DA Form 5991-E with red felt tip marker and write SPECIAL in the remarks block. This gives a sample priority at the laboratory.

Q. Who can I contact for assistance and improvements for AOAP

operations at my command?

A. The most readily available source for information and assistance is your local AOAP installation monitor. If additional information is needed, contact your respective command AOAP coordinator at these addresses:

Commander

U.S. Forces Command ATTN: AFLG-LSM 1777 Hardee Ave

Fort McPherson, GA 30330-6000

Commander

U.S. Army Pacific Command

ATTN: APLG-MM

Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5100

Commander

U.S. Army South

AT-1-N: SOLG-RFM APO AP 34004-5000

Commander

U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command

ATTN: AMSIO-WMP

Rock Island Arsenal, IL

61299-6000

Commander

U.S. Army ACALA Al-TN: AMSTA-AC-MA Rock Island, IL 61299-6000

Commander

U.S. Army Training & Doctrine Command

AI-TN: ATBO-HM

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The Metric System and Equivalents

Linear Measure

1 centimeter = 10 millimeters = .39 inch 1 decimeter = 10 centimeters = 3.94 inches 1 meter = 10 decimeters = 39.37 inches 1 dekameter = 10 meters = 32.8 feet 1 hectometer = 10 dekameters = 328.08 feet 1 kilometer = 10 hectometers = 3,280.8 feet

Weights

1 centigram = 10 milligrams = .15 grain 1 decigram = 10 centigrams = 1.54 grains 1 gram = 10 decigram = .035 ounce 1 dekagram = 10 grams = .35 ounce 1 hectogram = 10 dekagrams = 3.52 ounces 1 kilogram = 10 hectograms = 2.2 pounds 1 quintal = 100 kilograms = 220.46 pounds 1 metric ton = 10 quintals = 1.1 short tons

Liquid Measure

1 centiliter = 10 milliters = .34 fl. ounce 1 deciliter = 10 centiliters = 3.38 fl. ounces 1 liter = 10 deciliters = 33.81 fl. ounces 1 dekaliter = 10 liters = 2.64 gallons 1 hectoliter = 10 dekaliters = 26.42 gallons 1 kiloliter = 10 hectoliters = 264.18 gallons

Square Measure

1 sq. centimeter = 100 sq. millimeters = .155 sq. inch 1 sq. decimeter = 100 sq. centimeters = 15.5 sq. inches 1 sq. meter (centare) = 100 sq. decimeters = 10.76 sq. feet 1 sq. dekameter (are) = 100 sq. meters = 1,076.4 sq. feet 1 sq. hectometer (hectare) = 100 sq. dekameters = 2.47 acres 1 sq. kilometer = 100 sq. hectometers = .386 sq. mile

Cubic Measure

1 cu. centimeter = 1000 cu. millimeters = .06 cu. inch 1 cu. decimeter = 1000 cu. centimeters = 61.02 cu. inches 1 cu. meter = 1000 cu. decimeters = 35.31 cu. feet

Approximate Conversion Factors

To change	To	Multiply by	To change	To	Multiply by
inches	centimeters	2.540	ounce-inches	newton-meters	.007062
feet	meters	.305	centimeters	inches	.394
yards	meters	.914	meters	feet	3.280
miles	kilometers	1.609	meters	yards	1.094
square inches	square centimeters	6.451	kilometers	miles	.621
square feet	square meters	.093	square centimeters	square inches	.155
square yards	square meters	.836	square meters	square feet	10.764
square miles	square kilometers	2.590	square meters	square yards	1.196
acres	square hectometers	.405	square kilometers	square miles	.386
cubic feet .	cubic meters	.028	square hectometers	acres	2.471
cubic yards	cubic meters	.765	cubic meters	cubic feet	35.315
fluid ounces	milliliters	29.57 3	cubic meters	cubic yards	1.308
pints	liters	.473	milliliters	fluid ounces	.034
quarts	liters	.946	liters	pints	2.113
gallons	liters	3.785	liters	quarts	1.057
ounces	grams	28.349	liters	gallons	.264
pounds	kilograms	.454	grams	ounces	.035
short tons	metric tons	.907	kilograms	pounds	2.205
pound-feet	newton-meters	1.356	metric tons	short tons	1.102
pound-inches	newton-meters	.11296	mou 10 10110	***************************************	1.100

Temperature (Exact)

۰F	Fahrenheit				
	temperature				

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